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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,836—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

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BAILEY'S HOTEL
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th Jan.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPRATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	15th Feb. 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,005	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,041	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 620.	Rs. 575.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G Morovich	6,041	27th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Lascar House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Jan, 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Paquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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MESSMAN REQUIRED for BOAT CLUB, at Kirkee, Messman to supply Meals and Liquor. Further particulars on application to Undersigned. Offers will be received till 31st January, 1900.

W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, Major,
Hon. Secretary, P. R. C. B. C.
Poona, 22nd January, 1900.

FOR SALE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

THE FLEET of STEAMERS, BARGES, FLOATING DOCK, and plant appertaining thereto the property of the North Western Railway and now lying on the River Indus at Kotri, Sind.

A printed list giving full particulars of the above, and also conditions of sale, delivery, &c., can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

THE MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

ONE HORIZONTAL compound Spur-Geared STEAM ENGINE indicating 1300 I. P., made by Messrs. Douglas and Grant of Kirkaldy in 1879. Cylinders 40" and 68"; Dia: X Ft. stroke; Revolutions 56, steam pressure 110 lbs. The Engine is now working very satisfactorily at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel, Bombay, and will be delivered when removed as it is being replaced by a new Engine of larger power.

It can be seen at work by applying to the ENGINEER, at the Mills.

For the MANECKJI PETIT Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO.
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Bombay, 17th January, 1900.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE." the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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60	25	12	5

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Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
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MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
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MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
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PANCREATISED
(PRE-DIGESTED)
COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION, containing 50 per cent. of COD LIVER OIL, emulsified by means of the Pancreatic Ferment, and by a process which ensures the exhibition of the Oil not merely in a FINELY DIVIDED state, as is the case in the so-called Emulsions, but in a DIGESTED condition, thus completely relieving the stomach of the load put upon it by having to receive indigestible Oil. As is well-known, Oils and Fats are not digested until after they leave the stomach and reach the Pancreas, hence, by previously digesting the Oil as above, all the unpleasant effects attendant on the taking of Cod Liver Oil are avoided.

PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL JELLY is invaluable for consumptive or Anæmic patients, and in all weakly conditions of the system where Cod Liver Oil is indicated and the digestive powers are weak.

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PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Per bottle	2 8
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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1900, AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
in aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, JAN. 27th. POSITIVELY FAREWELL MATINEE.
Production of the Pastoral and Musical Comedy.
MY SWEETHEART
BY THE
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON CO.,
And Exhibitions of Skill by
MR. SID BLACK,
MARLO AND MARLO.
MR. H. L. JENKINS.
AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM.
Special Matinee Prices.
Adults, Front Seats, Rs. 1-8. Second Seats, Re. 1.
Children, Annas 8 Only.
Servants accompanying children, Annas 8.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 27th.
Positively Farewell Performance.
Production of Dion Boucicault's Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
BY THE
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY
And Farewell Exhibitions by
MR. SID BLACK.
The Champion Trick Cyclist
MARLO AND MARLO.
The World's Champion Athletes
MR. H. L. JENKINS
AND THE
AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM.
REMEMBER THE GREAT IRISH DRAMA
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
FOR POSITIVELY THIS NIGHT ONLY.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co..
Doors open at 8-15. Performance at 9 O'clock.

LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

AT the GAIETY THEATRE on FRIDAY, 2nd February, at 6 P.M.
SUBJECT:—"THE VALUE OF DEVOTION."
Free Tickets for Admission to the Lecture can be had on Application at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 3rd FEBRUARY.
PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of a REQUISITION SIGNED by four Members of the Standing Committee, received by the President an URGENCY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1900, at 3 P.M., to consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a FAREWELL ADDRESSES to HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, retiring Governor of Bombay.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE
WARRANT No. 105, dated 25-10-96 for 6 CASES BRANDY transferred by D. C. GOMMIGAR to Messrs. CROFT MODY and Co. has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are warned against dealing with same in any way.
29th December, 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1900, for Landing from Ships in the Bombay Harbour, Carting to and Weighing and Stacking the following quantities of COAL at the undermentioned Stations during the months of February and March next:—

	Tons more or less.
Love Grove Pumping Station	1,000
Municipal Workshops Stores	3 0
Colaba Compressor Station	240
Several Fire Brigade Stations	30

The conditions of Contract and any further particulars which may be required, may on Application be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., excepting Sundays.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
F.S.I.B.A., M.INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.
Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.
Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.
Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.
Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
To be had RETAIL of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld.; KEMP and Co., Ld.; FELICE CORNAGLIA.; MORENAS and Co.; D. C. UMRIGUR &c., &c.
Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.
THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—
At 3 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 4 " " " 3 "
" 5 " " " 2 "
V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle covries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COOLING and pleasant in its effect is J. THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Tropical Hair Douche, stimulates the Scalp and nourishes the Hair Vessels. Per bottle Re. 1-8, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL MENU for Mail Day. Ham and Chicken Pie, Salad and Sardine and other variety of Dishes at cost price at M. DINSHAW and Co., No. 92, Apollo Street.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DISAFFECTED CUSTOMERS. Our Fresh Stock of Glass Dishes, Butter, Sugar, Jam of best English Manufacture to hand. Prices exceptionally cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH STOCK of our Belgrave Dinner Set for six persons, 30 pieces at Reduced Price of Rs. 12-14. Cheapest offered in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J," Gazette Office, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best Glazing for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after got washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Bailwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Bailwalla and Co.'s Cholera'is as effective in Cholera as Bailwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Bailwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Bailwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

ARROWROOT.—Finest selected, and imported specially by us. It produces a firm, white Jelly, with a delicate flavour. We guarantee it pure. Per Tin, Re. 1 8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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VETERINARY and COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra	Rs.
Horse standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
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"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vita Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 39 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.	
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OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Bloodhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when reading at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible. It was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1898, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frant Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE,

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

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"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
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Bombay Extra Races.
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Bombay Cyclists' Union Ra ..
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

TO-MORROW.

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PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6 a.m., for a run to Matunga, via Kohinoor Mills, Dadar, and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

MUSIC ON THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. L. Trevithick, A.D.C., and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	By The Sea Side	Lushwitz.
Overture	Die Irrfaart Uns Gluck	Suppe.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Valse	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi.
Song	Cornet-solo	Kucken.
Polka	Der Colori Piccolo Solo	Selling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Govind Mahadu, a policeman, was brought up on a charge of stealing potatoes, of the value of two annas, on the 20th instant, from a shed of the Victoria Docks. Mr. Sealy, pleader, who defended the accused, admitted the charge, and pleaded for a light punishment, on the ground that the stolen property was of very little value, and a conviction would involve his dismissal from service. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25.

A CHARGE OF TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Myer appeared to answer a charge of trespass preferred against him by Dhunjibhoy Rustomji, a merchant. Mr. Nazir prosecuted; while Mr. Dadiseth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Complainant stated that he had rented a godown, in Tamarind Lane, owned by the defendant. On happening to go there one day he found the lock opened and the goods thrown out. The defence was that complainant was tenant on sufferance, and had failed to remove his goods when called upon to do so. The magistrate held that the dispute was of a civil nature and referred the parties to a civil court.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE POISONS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Maun charged Goolamali Dawoodbhoy, a Borah, with the infringement of Sections 13 and 14 of Act VIII. of 1866 for the regulation of the sale of poisons. Mr. De Lima, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was a salesman to Goolam Hoosein Ismailji, a Borah who keeps a licensed shop for the sale of poisons, at Null Bazaar, and had sold corrosive sublimate and yellow arsenic without registering the name and address of the purchaser and omitting to comply with other provisions of the Act. The accused was fined Rs. 100.

OFFSHOOT OF AN ASSAULT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the matter in which a notice had been issued against one Fida Ali Mahomedbhai, a Borah, in the instance of Sorabji Rustomji Bariwalla, to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for laying a false and malicious charge of assault. Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, solicitor, appeared for Bariwalla and Mr. Warden, pleader, for Fida Ali. The applicant stated that Fida Ali had done some work for him in the houses he owned, but a dispute having arisen with regard to the payment of Fida Ali's bill, the latter falsely charged the applicant with assaulting him. Subsequently when the case was called on for hearing Fida Ali withdrew it. After hearing arguments of counsel the magistrate granted sanction for pro-cecution.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, R. Solomon, check clerk in the Prince's Dock, Shivji Gasoji, a muccadam, and Ruttansey Govindji, merchant, were again charged by Mr. Walker, of the Port Trust Docks, with stealing bags of rice. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, for the second, and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, for the third. It appeared that complaints were being made for some time past about thefts of bags of rice from the Prince's Dock Shed. On the 20th ultimo, 200 bags of rice were consigned to a merchant in Bombay. They were loaded into carts and passes were secured for clearing them out of the Docks. They were subsequently unloaded into a warehouse belonging to the third accused, and the inquiries made by the authorities led to the arrest of the accused. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the P. & O. Dockyard Mazagon, touching the death of Suckoo, a Hindu girl, aged about eight years. The deceased was the daughter of the head mukee in the Dockyard compound, and resided with her parents in huts on the premises. About 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the mother was cooking in the hut and the deceased was seated near the fire-place warming herself. Suddenly the end of the saree which the deceased was wearing caught fire from the fire-place. The girl stood up in terror and the whole of her saree began to burn. The mother pulled off the burning garment and in doing so burnt her own fingers. The deceased was much burnt all over the body. She was treated at the dispensary in the dockyard, but she never rallied and died on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICK-LAYER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Khoja Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Sadoo Shivji, a brick-layer, aged about forty years. The deceased lived in Khoja Street. Saidoo and serval other brickiayers had been since some days past, working at a house in course of erection on Sleater Road. The wall on the ground floor had been erected and they were fixing a window on the back wall. There were scaffoldings on either sides of the wall. The deceased was, on Wednesday afternoon, standing on the scaffolding on the outside, tying a rope to the window frame in order to keep it in position. Suddenly Saidoo lost his balance and fell off the scaffolding on to the ground below. His spine was injured and he was unable to sit up, the lower limbs having been paralysed. He was taken home, whereon the following day his condition grew worse. In the afternoon his friends placed him in a victoria and were conveying him to the J. J. Hospital when he expired on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before the Third Judge, Mr. C. M. Cursetji.)

A SUSPICIOUS CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

RAMCHANDRA SADURAM v. SASSOON J. DAVID AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 300 for his brokerage in respect of certain land, the sale of which to the defendants or to David Mills Co. was effected by him. Mr. Santoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., represented the defendants.
The defendants admitted the purchase of the land but denied their liability to pay brokerage. They alleged that a distinct agreement had been made between the first defendant and the plaintiff, whereby in consideration for the former purchasing the land at a certain rate, the latter was to forego his claim to brokerage.
His Honour, in giving judgment, said the question was, what was the agreement as to brokerage between the plaintiff and the first defendant. Did the defendant agree to pay Rs. 300 to the plaintiff, as claimed, or did the plaintiff forego his brokerage provided the defendant accepted the rate offered by the plaintiff? The court found that the defendant agreed to buy at the plaintiff's rate, on condition that he was not to be liable for the brokerage. The evidence was strongly in favour of that conclusion. Excepting the witness Ruben's evidence, there was really nothing to support the plaintiff's story, and after considering Mr. Dadiseth's evidence the court was unable to place any reliance on Ruben's truthfulness. Reuben was dismissed from service by the defendants, and he and the plaintiff were well-known to one another. Though the sale had been effected as far back as in June, 1899, and though the plaintiff had been paid of his brokerage due from the seller in August, 1899, yet he did not make the present claim till after two years, and the delay can only be explained on the supposition that Reuben having been dismissed, had instigated the claim. The exhibits put in by the plaintiff were fully consistent with the defendant's story. All the facts found in the case pointed most strongly to the untruthfulness of plaintiff's claim. Accordingly the suit would be dismissed with costs, the plaintiff also paying the professional costs of the defendants. Suit dismissed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	2	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	26	12	71
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	4	27
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Khapada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	8	91
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	3	26
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	25
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	32	75
Total	95	66	364
Total plague deaths to date	63,984	55,302	
Same date last year	88	79	221

DAMAUN.

ON Monday, Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill. On Tuesday, a Machan of the village of Lower Damaun died of plague. On Wednesday, there were four deaths, one of them being of a Mahomedan of old age and three from plague, the victims being a Mahomedan of Kharwadi, a Doobla in the mandvas and a Machan in Nik. Cold is very severe, the thermometer, at 6 a.m., showing 48° and during the day rising only to 60°.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 12TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with English mails of 12th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A case of measles occurred on board the mail steamer, during the voyage. The Arabia experienced moderate north-east monsoon and adverse currents. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson, Mr E
Arrowsmith, Mr J
Boyce, Mr W
Brantingham, Mr
Brading, Mr
Brown, Mr G
Bridges, Lieut A H
Bosworth, Mr R
Cayley, Dr C H and Mrs
Colclerum, Capt, Mrs and Infant
Coward, Mr A T
Chandler, Mrs
Dealey, Mr J C
Doig, Mr J
Edwards, Mr
Fyfe, Miss
Gliddon, Mrs and infant
Griffith, Mr A
Gourlie, 2nd Lt J
Gaines, Mr W H
Goddes, Mr J
Gow, Miss M A
Hee, Rowell R
Herbert, Mr A G, Mrs and 2 children
Hogg, Mrs and 2 infants
Housley, Rev, Mrs and infant
Hughes, Mrs
Herbert, Mr W
Hare, Mr E
Keough, Mr
Lawson, Mrs and infant
Lamber, Mr F W
L'Estrange, Capt E C
Lawton, Mr C
Lyon, Mr
Langley, Mr A
Mayhew, Miss
Murray, Lieut Wolfe
Mill, Mr
McNeil, Miss
Molesworth, Mrs
Mulligan, Mr T
Murray, Sergt Major W
Macdonald, Miss
Phillips, Mr
Peck, Mr F
Perkins, Mr A
Parks, Mr
Rowe, Miss
Richards, Mrs
Reese, Dr D M
Ramsay, Sub-Condr
Ramsay, Mrs, child and infant
Rich, Mr N G
Runciman, Mrs and child
Richards, Mr
Stuart, Miss C M
Swallow, Mr J
Steele, Mr G L
Salmon, Capt C W W
Shayer, Mrs
Steele, Mr
Smith, Mr A W
Scoble, Mr W E
Shallard, Mr
Talbot, Captain J
Tillico, Mr
Utting, Mr J and Mrs
Wodehouse, Lieut and Mrs
Willis, Mr T
Winston, Mr
Williams, Mr J H
Westlake, Mr T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allan, Mr F L
Alexander, Miss
Anderson, Mr A R
Bookey, Col and Mrs J and child
Bonnerjee, Mr W C
Bonnerjee, Mr K W
Balfour, Mrs C F and 2 infts
Butlur, Revd J P
Butlur, Miss
Bond, Major W
Bonnerjee, Miss S A
Benger, Mr
Beaman, Colonel and Mrs
Christie, Major F H
Cogan, Revd H B
Crosfield, Mr and Mrs
Crosfield, Miss C
Crosfield, Miss H
Carew-Jones, Capt W.
Campbell, Mrs and 3 Misses
Crawford, Mr T L
Cox, Mr A Glanville
Calos, Capt C M
Castor, Mr H J
Chamberlain, Mr W B
Cumine, Revd R A
Davies, Rev E T
Forsyth, Mr A
Fairweather Mr W A
Halifax, Mr W F
Hiscocks, Mrs infant and 2 children
Hughes, Lieut E M
Hervey, Mr H A
Jollie, Mrs
Johnson, Major R
Johnston, Mr W
Kettlewell, Mr and Mrs A B
Keatinge, Mr G A
Liddell, Capt W A
Murray, Mr J I C
Menke, Mr W
Middleton, Miss H A
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Owens, Mr
Ogg, Mr J B
Orr, Mr and Mrs C R
O'Leary, Mr
Pringle, Mr C M
Parsons Mr F C
Porter Miss G
Petrie, Mr J W
Petrie, Mr W W
Parkinson, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr
Ratsey, Mr
Russell, Mr W J
Struchey, Major and Mrs
Shaw, Mr F M
Scott, Major J
Scott, Capt and Mrs C V R
Stoddart, Mr G F
Stewart, Mr W H M
Spiro, Mr Paul
Streatfield, Mr and Miss
Vines, Lieut Dunean
Underwood, Mr F R
Whittall, Mr and Mrs
Wells, Mr R
Winget, Rev B

FROM BRINDISI.

Bradshaw, Capt
Orr, Mr R G
Parlett, Mr L M

FROM PORT SAID.

Forbes, Capt L A
Lewis, Mr C M
Woods Mr A H

FROM ISMAILIA.

Bayley, Miss J
Forbes, Mrs
Gretham, Miss
Marshall, Mr J
Oronhyatekha, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Antonis, E A C La
Britten, Capt F
Mohomed Alli
Mohomed Alli Sk Surufally

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s s Oriental, Captain Jephson, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi with English mail and following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr J C
Barr, Mr J Wolfe
Barry, Mr K A
Benisto, Miss
Carlisle, Mr and Mrs R
Crane, Capt E J
Carstairs, Mr J L
Carstairs, Miss
Cary, Mr H D
Coverdale, Miss A
Commeline, Mrs and child
Davieson, Mr W
Davids, Prof
DeJersey, Lieut Col and Mrs
Daly, Mr F C
Elliott, Mr R
Goodlie, Rev W
Gondie, Mrs and two children
Glen, sr and Mrs D and chili
Goward, Mr and Mrs, two children and infant
Gongu, Mr J
Gilchrist, Lieut and Mrs R W
Garland, Condr and wife
Gough, Mrs and child
Greaves, Mr John R
Harvey, Mrs and child
Humberley, Mrs and child
Hepburn, Mrs
Hepburn, Miss and 2 children
Handpick, Mr C F
Hughes, Mr A J
Hart, Mrs and 3 daughters
Hart, Master
Keith, Mr
Little, Revd R B D
McEwan, Miss
McCowen, Mr
Nielson, Capt H T
Ommanney, Mrs A E and two children
Pratt, Mrs
Pratt, Miss
Pearse, Mr R
Purefoy, Mrs and infant
Preyost, Mrs
Philips, Capt and Mrs
Richards, Mr F T
Shinnard, Lieut
Skelton, Miss A
Sinclair, Miss
Sparks, Mr H H
Smyth, Mrs and Miss and two children
Scott, Mr A C
Smith, Mr J E
Sterling, Lieut J D
Swan, Mr
Shirrett, Mr A N
Spencer, Mr C N
Simmons, Mr A R
Terson, Lieut H A B
Winters, Rev C T
Winters, Mrs and child
Williams, Lieut M S
Wynn, Mr Williams
Williams, Miss
Willett, Mr
Wright, Capt E Husell 2 children and infant
Wright, Mrs Husell
Whitley, Mr E
Wilmot, Capt E

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

LOSS OF AN EAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMMINGA BIN BASAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who in October last, convicted the accused of causing grevious hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. This was an exceedingly brutal assault, as Mr. Beaman remarked. There could be no doubt the complainant lost and ear and had been dreadfully mutilated. The evidence as to the prisoner being the offender was direct and conclusive. The complainant and two witnesses know the prisoner, there was light at the time, and the prisoner was proved to have been there; and his name was at once mentioned as the assailant. The prisoner had been absconding for some time; and the complainant, as the police patel of the village was commissioned to arrest him. Accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.
Their lordships would not interfere with the conviction or sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

KILLED WITH AN ARROW.

IMPERATRIX VS. AJOO SAGAL AND OTHERS.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted No. 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years; while Nos. 2 and 3, who were convicted of causing grievous hurt, were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for two years.
It appeared that, on the 9th July last, two Rabaris, of the village of Kali, Hari and Madha, were grazing their cattle on some waste land within the limits of the adjacent village of Ranip. Thereupon the latter accused and five accomplices, of whom No. 1 is the police patel of Ranip, came up from their village and threatened to impound their cattle unless the Rabaris paid up four rupees as hush money. One of the Rabaris ran to his village to fetch he money, but not being able to find any, the returned with three other Rabaris. The Kolis, baulked in their hopes of blackmail, began an assault on the Rabaris. A free fight ensued. Meanwhile, the deceased Mahiji arrived upon the scence, and using indecent abuse, called upon the Kolis to desist from beating the Rabaris. Accused No. 1 then snatched a bow and arrow from another person and aimed it at Mahiji at close quarters. The arrow struck the deceased in the heart, and he died almost immediately. One Bajal was injured by Nos. 2 and 3. There was no sufficient evidence against the co-accused, who were acquitted and discharged. The Session, Judge convicted the three accused who appealed, and sentenced them as mentioned above.
Their lordships, looking to all the circumstance of the case, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1900.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Pony Hurdle Race, 3-10 p.m.
2nd Race.—Water Pony Plate, 3-35 p.m.
3rd Race.—The Mixed Handicap, 4-5 p.m.
4th Race.—The January Stakes, 4-30 p.m.
5th Race.—The Fort Stakes, 5-0 p.m.
6th Race.—The Welter Plate, 5-25 p.m.
7th Race.—The Welter Plate, 5-50 p.m.
A special train leaves Church Gate at 2-40 p.m.
CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 26th January, 1900.

THE opening of the Southern link of the East Coast Railway is beginning to have an effect on the Singareni coal trade, says the "Madras Paper." The South Indian Railway have concluded a contract with Messrs. Waljee Laljee, the Singareni contractors, for 8,000 tons during the ensuing year, and another large contract has been entered into for the Kolar Gold Fields. As it is now possible to carry the coal in unbroken balk from the coal mines to the gold mines, there should be a great saving in wastage, as well as the avoidance of pulverisation through repeated handlings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A NATIVE CRAFT RUN DOWN AT SEA.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD and Co's Steamer Kalinadi, which was returning from Goa via coast ports, collided with a country craft named Kheugti on Wednesday, in which eight lives were lost. The master of the steamer Fakirbhoy Dawood reports that at about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening on his way to Bombay, his steamer ran into a machwa named Kheugti about five miles off ethe post of Dabul. The machwa broke up immediately after she was struck. He lowered the gig at once and saved fourteen passengers and seven of the crew, who were brought on to Bombay out of the fourteen passengers saved one man named Luxmom Lansett died at 7-15 a.m., on the 25th instant. The machwa had 23 passengers on board, but he was only able to save ten men and four women, during the two hours he was cruising about the spot to save the passengers, and crew of the wrecked vessel. It has been ascertained that four men, 3 women, and one infant are missing. The machwa left Mahul on the 23rd instant, with the above passengers on board, for Rutnagiri, and met with the accident the next morning.
From further particulars it appears that the ill-fated craft left Sewree Bunder (Bombay) on the morning of the 24th instant with twenty-three passengers, of whom fifteen were men, seven women, and one child, all bound for Rutnagiri. The craft was in charge of tindal Ramji Gunoo and a crew consisting of five calasis and a boy. The same evening when the pattimar was about five miles off Dabool, the tindal sighted the light of the steamer Kalinadi, which was then about five miles away and coming towards the craft. The tindal stated that he ordered a lantern to be lit and told one of the calasis to stand with it on the foreport of the craft. The steamer came straight towards them and the tindal ordered the steersman to go to starboard of her. It was a dark night and very high wind was blowing at the time. The steamer approached and the second officer, who was on watch at the time, said that he noticed the craft, when she was only twenty-five yards in front of his vessel. He altered the steamer's course from N. N. W. 1-2 W., to N. W. but at the same time the craft also altered to her course to about S. W. by W., which brought the latter across the steamer's bow. The engines were reversed but no accident was inevitable. The steamer cut her in two. The crew and passengers were thrown into the sea. On hearing the cries of the sinking persons, the captain ordered a boat to be lowered and two rescue signals were thrown into the wafer. The second officer and four calasis went in the boat and rescued twenty two persons, of whom seven were crew and fifteen passengers. The 8 passengers were drowned and although the boat cruised about the scene of the disaster for two hours, no trace of the drowned could be found. It was stated that if the craft had not altered her course on the approach of the Kalinadi, the latter would have passed her. The craft had only one light, while the steamer had side lights and two other lights. The tindal states that he had the lantern lighted immediately after he had sighted the steamer about four or five miles away. On the other band the second officer of the Kalinadi says that he saw the light on the craft when she was only a few yards from the steamer and that he sighted the craft only a minute or two before he saw her light.
Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of Luximon Gunsbet, who died shortly after the arriva of the steamer in the Harbour, from the effects of the injuries he had received by the collision.
Ramji Gunoo said: I am a tindal on board the Pattimar No 4596. About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning we left Sewree Bunder for Rutnagiri with twenty-three passengers of whom fifteen were men, seven women and one was a child. They were all bound for Ratnagiri. The crew consisted of five calasis, a boy and the tindal. We are allowed to carry thirty passengers on the Pattimar without a liconse. About 7 o'clock on the same evening, we were about five miles off Dabool. I, four calasis and the boy were seated on the foreport of the Pattimar after having taken our food, when I sighted a light of a steamer coming towards us. The steamer was then about four or five miles away from us. I ordered a lantern to be lit and told one of the calasis to stand with it on the fore port of the Pattimar. We were under sail. The fifth calasi was steering and the rest of us were on the look out. The steamer came straight towards us and I ordered the man steering to go to starboard of her and we went to starboard. The wind was high and from behind us. We had our small sail set instead of big one. The steamer came on and struck the Pattimar in the centre and cut it in two. It was a dark night and we were all thrown into the sea. We called out to the steamer when in the water and the steamer lowered two boats and picked up all my crew and eleven of the male and four of the female passengers. The remaining four men and three female passengers and the child were drowned. The boats were lowaged from the steamer about half an hour after we were struck. I got hold of a plank as did also one of the calasis and we were holding it until we were picked up. When I got on board the steamer, I saw the deceased. He was conscious and complained of pain in his back, and where I saw some abrasions. He died yesterday afternoon. We had no cargo on board the Pattimar. The calasi who was holding the lantern, was holding it in his hand above his head. It was a cocoanut oil light. We do not carry a lighted lantera at night time. We only light it when we see a steamer or other vessels coming near us. My attention was not first drawn to the steamer's light by any of the passengers. It was I who first saw it.
Fakeerbhoy Dawood, the master of the steamship Kalinadi, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., deposed: I left Jaigad at 4-50 p.m., on Wednesday and arrived off the Dabool lights at about 6-45 p.m. I was about five miles off the lights. At this time my course was N. N. W. 1-2 W. I left the bridge about 7 p.m. The second officer was then on watch. I instructed him to keep a good look out and told return. The night was dark and a strong N.-W. wind was blowing and sea was rough. I went to the saloon and shortly afterwards heard the telegraph ring and the steamer struck something. I heard the cries of persons in the water and I found that my steamer had run into a Pattimar. I immediately ordered a boat to be lowered and threw two rescue signals into the water. The second officer and four calasis went in the boat and they rescued twenty-two persons. The steamer went ahead about fifty yards after the accident. I ascertained that seven persons were missing from the Pattimar, and I searched for them, but could find no trace of them and I left for Bombay at 9-30 p.m. when I got on the bridge after coming out of the saloon, I found the engine telegraph was at "full speed astern." The steamer was then going astern. The second officer was on the bridge, when I got there I have been master of the s. s. Kalinadi for the last three years. The second officer has been on the Kalinadi as 2nd officer for many years. He is a careful officer, and I have never had reason to find fault with him. The deceased was conscious, when brought on board the steamer. He complained of much pain in his back. He died after the arrival of the steamer in the harbour.
The second officer Korrim Abdul gave a corroborative evidence. He said that about fifteen minutes after the Captain had left the bridge, he saw a Pattimar about twenty-five yards in front of them and coming towards them. Witness altered the steamer's course from N. N. W. 1-2 W. to N. W. and the Pattimar also altered her course to about S. W. by W. which brought her across the steamers bow and the steamer cut her in two. He saw the Pattimar a minute or two before he saw her light. He could not say, where her light was because as soon as he saw it, the steamer, Struck her. It was a white light and there was only one light. The steamer had side l

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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

2 3 4 per cent. Consols ..... 101 5-8 plus 1-8
Ba. Silver 27 7-16
3 per cent. French Rentes 100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 111
3 1 2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 94 1-4 plus 1-4
Paris Exchange 25-19
Bank of England rate of discount ..... 4 per cent.—1-2
3 Months Discount ..... 3 per cent.—1-8
do ..... 3 1-4—1-8
Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 ... 1-4 5-32

The Bank of England's reserve is 45 per cent. of its liabilities.

Arrival.—Haddon Hall.

The Bombay Mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were steady on opening as under:—

T. T.	1-4 5-32
D. D.	3-16
3 months' Credits	13-32
3 month's Francs	172 3-4
30 days Hongkong	143
30 days Shanghai	194
30 days Japan	147 1-2

During the day, owing to a better demand for Money, Sterling rates improved 1-32nd all round, and at the close Bank Telegraphic could possibly be done at 1-4 7-32, while it would not have been easy to place ready credits 1-4 13-32.

The week has been an uneventful one with few fluctuations, and the demand for Bank TT and DD only moderate ready forward. 3 months' Credits have been placed day by day.

For ready	1-4 13-32
,, 15 February to 15 March	3-8
,, 15 March to 15 April	5-16

But the total amount is small for this time of the year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95-15 for 2nd February owing to a rise of 1-4 per cent in London. During the day, however, sellers came out and forced the rate down to 95 3-4 but at the close 95-13 was the rate. Ready paper is 2 annas lower with very little doing.

STOCKS and SHARES.—The following are to-day's quotations:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,251 1-4xd.
Standard Mills Co.	135
Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	600
Tanti Valley Railway Co.	475
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill	160

WHEAT during the week has been almost entirely neglected.

SEEDS.—There has been a good demand for Gingelly and Castor at advancing rate. For Rapeseeds the enquiry is limited.

Below we append closing prices:—

WHEAT.—

White Pessy ... 91 per cent	36	
do 85 per cent	34	
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-21	April-May 5-9-6
Red Delhi	4	
Hard Yellow	38-42	
Red Ahmedabad	36	
Hard Red	35	

SEEDS.—

Linseed	8-2	1900, May 7-15
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-14	
do. do. Cawnpore	6-10	
do. Red do.	6-3	
Gingelly white	45	
Do. mixed	37	

FREIGHTS.—The "Nerite" has been berthed for Genoa Marseilles 17-6 for March loading 17-6 to 17-9 has been paid for about 4,000 Tons space for Seeds, Wheat and Cotton and 20 for 1,000 Tons old Iron, the latter for March shipment.

The "J. H. Barry" has been fixed for one port, February loading 18.

For the week only a moderate business has been done at ruling rates.

COALS.—Welsh descriptions are quite unworkable, sellers' ideas being quite beyond those of buyers. Large sales have been reported during the week of Desharghur Bengal coal for the year 1901 Rs. 14-4 to to Rs. 14-6 per ton. Muir's for February to April this year changed hands at Rs. 13-4, and Seebpore for January Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14-10.

Owing to high prices ruling the Mills are only buying according to their necessities.

The Market closes firm.

Below we give closing quotations for coals alongside:—

Powell's	Rs. 24	nominal.
Cardiff	,, 24	
Japan	,, 14	
Singareni	,, 13 1-2	
Desharagar (Bengal)	,, 15 1-4	
Muir's Navigation	,, 13 1-2	
Jardines	,, 14	
Seebpore	,, 15	

YELLOW METAL, COPPER BRAZIERS.—In the early part of the week a good business was done in Yellow Metal, but latterly the demand slackened off and prices are about 8ans. for cwt. easier. In Copper there is nothing doing, while prices have declined as much as Rs. 2 per cwt. during the week.

COTTON.—The Liverpool and Manchester market closed firm yesterday.

Surats quiet. Arrivals steady.

Total day's Sales	13,000 bales.
Surats	Nil ,,
Sales on speculation and for Export	1,000 ,,
Total day's Imports	15,000 ,,
Middling Americans	4-58 ,,
Egyptians Fair Brown	4 7-16 ,,

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Ap.-May	May.-June
4 33	4 29	4 25	4 17	4 14
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

Days receipts at U.S. Ports yest'day ... 30,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain	10,000 ,,
,, to France and Continent	4,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands	7 15-70 + 1-10
Futures April	7-54 + 7
,, July	7-55 + 6
Silver in New York	56 5-8 — 1-4
Exchange on London	4 87 1-4

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 202	4
Do. Fully Good	,, 196	3 29-32
Do. do. 15-25 March	,, 201	3 31-32
Do. Good	,, 190	3 15-16
Behrar, Fine	,, 212	4 1-8
Do. Fully Good	,, 208	4 1-16
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 210	4 3-32
Oomra, Fully Good	,, 215	4 5-32
Dhollera, Fine	,,	
Do. Fully Good	,,	
Do. Good, 15-25 May	,, 222	4 5-16
S. G. Dharwar, Good, 15-25 May	,, 225	4 3-8
Westerns, 15-25 May	,, 215	4 7-32
Broach, Fine	,,	
Do. Good, 15-25 March	,, 228	4 13-32

The mills have brought freely to-day—

125	bales Bengals	Rs. 205
200	,, Multan	210
100	,, Khandwa	216
100	,, Bengals	201
100	,, Multan	210 1-4
100	,, Wardha	216

For Export 100 bales Rutlam were taken at Rs. 212.

The market has been firm with an upward tendency during the week and prices especially for Bengals have advanced. Dealers in many cases have shown more disposition to buy than sell, but shippers to Europe have done little or nothing. For Japan there has been a fair demand at good rates. Quotations are nominally as under:—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	203	198	192	Jan.-Feb.
Oomrawatee	213	208	...	do
Khandeish	...	210	...	do
Dharwar	...	...	225	25th May.
Bhawnagger	...	...	222	25th May.
Western	...	...	224	25th May.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales	1898. Bales	1897 Bales
For the week	38,679	76,392	47,049
From 1st to 26th Jan. 1900	146,409	252,997	152,102
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,010	6,960	4,790
From 1st to 25th Jan. 1900	7,033	28,699	19,554
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	3,292	13,799	5,588
From 1st to 25th Jan. 1900	27,425	59,833	10,415

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,900	37,853	13,300
Do. from 1st to 25th Jan.	66,118	143,745	95,443
Linseed for the week	1,079	20,705	24,992
Do. from 1st to 25th Jan.	10,704	90,413	60,803
Rapeseed for the week	3,240	8,372	5,982
Do. from 1st to 18th Jan	7,243	43,308	14,918
Gingelly for the week	144 822	76,040	45,479
Do. from 1st to 25th Jan.	413,118	355,458	109,942

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898 Cwts
Wheat for the week	19,056	30,460	.....
Do. from 1st January to 25th January	19,056	185,689	.....
Linseed for the week	11,992	11,232	61,407
Do. from 1st January to 25th January	30,839	103,449	240,779
Rapeseed for the week	.....	2,000	25,055
Do. from 1st January to 25th January	21,114	76,929	81,111
Gingelly seed for the week	75,507	43,753	85,312
Do. from 1st January to 25th January	235,333	313,182	205,852

Business about 3,580 packages; local goods about 1,700 bales; locally made yarns 3,000.

GREY GOODS.—Up-country buyers continue to operate in the same stats as before, their purchases for genuine were to bring of a hand-to-mouth character. Some of the buyers have, however, made some considerable transactions of forward deliveries. Rates and supplies have undergone no remarkable change.

BLEACHED GOODS.—Nansooks and sinks have commanded moderate attention at almost last week's figures; other discriptions same.

T. RED GOODS.—Printed goods are very quiet this week. No change in others.

LOCAL GOODS.—In good moderate demand at well maintained rates.

LOCAL YARNS.—China markets have given about 5,000 sales. Sales for this week. Rates are being in favour of sellers. Demand here is also of a good character and rates are in sellers' favour.

The following statement shows the receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the correspondings periods in the previous seasons:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish	...	1,150	4,403	19,794	63,679	63,619	130,549
Barsee and Nugur	...	112	1,804	8,310	14,841	18,580	23,705
Berar	...	2,344	6,154	36,978	102763	78,823	266,217
Total Comras	...	3,606	12,361	55,082	180,683	161,022	420,402
Hingughat	...	50	472	1,749	2,347	3,748	5,185
Dholleras	...	246	1,412	6,572	17,440	36,248	56,648
Broach	...	326	1,592	7,174	127	29,545	2,510
Compta and Dharwar	...	12	839	39,53	7,081	17,373	18,473
Westerns	...	...	201	201	1,894	897	7,465
Bengals	...	2,685	18,487	61,246	42,286	203,223	53,241
Sind	...	756	1,979	7,062	166	14,599	483
Persian	...	38	159	1,049	17	2,564	33
American	...	162	340	1,111	681	5,077	1,414
Egyptian	...	...	836	1,019	369	4,585	363
Other Sorts	...	...	...	81	...	275	3
Total	...	7,931	38,679	146409	252,997	479,638	592,55-9

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

Wheat	3,907 cwts
Linseed	261 ,,
Rapeseed	852 ,,
Gingelly	16,311 ,,
Groundnuts	1,174 ,,
Castorseed	435 ,,
Rice	8,668 ,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-8
2 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	94 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results. Total Bullion £35,200,000; Decrease £700 000; Public Deposits £12,400,000; Increase £1,800,000; Other Deposits £40,900,000; Decrease £2,900,000 Other Securities £28,300,000; Decrease £1,900,000; Notes and Gold £23,900,000; Increase £3000,000. The Bank Reserve s 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

RAILWAY RETURNS

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th January 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	600	....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	23	35	....	58
For previous weeks of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	400	600	.....	1,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	321	448	3	772
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	26	.....	45
Total to corresponding date do.	321	448	3	772

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 228
Ditto to date ..... ,, 228

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th January, 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	4,100	...	7,600
Or per mile of Railway	64	76	...	140
For previous weeks	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	3,500	4,100	...	7,600
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Aguilter in G.
Hymns—Introit 3, 79, 311 part 2 177.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 213, 214 and 82.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 235, 197 and 324
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service)—Hymns 76, 281 and 193.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 21, 214 and 271.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. E. F. Fease of Gujarat.
6 p.m. Sermon by Rev. D. E. Lazell.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT. (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 90 14-17 tune 112. Hymns 141, 199 and 144.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 95 tune 98. Hymns 52, 291, 149, and 53.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Wardby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns (from Church Hymnary) 17, 219, and 351. Psalm 25, Tune, St Piaf.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE. (near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Glider.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 79, 311 (part 11) and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 291, 214 and 248.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Jovey. Alms for Organ and Choir.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH. (Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion—Hymns 237, 247, 282 and 296.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 255, 257 and 477.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL. (Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Hymns 320, 318 and 187.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242. 79. 510 and 298.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRIFFIN—January 5, wife of Sir L Griffin, K C S I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAND—ROBINSON—January 4, at St Andrew's Fulham, H J, son of late Rev R J Bland, Military Chaplain, Bengal, India, to Ada, daughter of late W Robinson.

BURROUGHS—FORREST—January 4, at Creokham, W J Burroughs, to Selina Gorton, daughter of late E Forrest, Deputy Conservator of Woods and Forrests.

DEATH.

CAREW—January 6, Captain G O'B Carew, C I E, late Indian Navy and Royal Indian Marine, Eastbourne, aged 70.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

THE rigid press censorship over news from the seat of war may be a military precaution to prevent the Boers from getting an inkling of what General Buller's plans for a further advance may be. But it is difficult to see how such information could be conveyed to the Boers, via London, before they have obtained it at first hand from the movements of General Warren, Lord Dundonald, and General Hart. The general public will be only too likely to draw the inference that there would be no concealment if the result of the severe fighting on Wednesday were as completely successful as could be desired. The intense anxiety in England, caused by the paucity of the news transmitted by Sir Redvers Buller, will be renewed and accentuated when it is found that all information is withheld except that vouchsafed in official despatches, becoming more meagre every week. The whole of the London press protest against this system of keeping the public in the dark as to the actual state of things. As matters stand we know nothing further than that the surprise of Spion Kop, on Tuesday night, was followed by heavy fighting, which lasted the whole day on Wednesday, and cost our troops serious losses, the extent of which we have yet to learn. The absence of news of what happened since leaves the public in doubt as to whether the occupation of the Kop had entailed, as Sir Charles Warren seems to have anticipated, the evacuation of the adjacent ridges which had become untenable, or whether the Boers had renewed their efforts to dislodge him from that commanding position. While awaiting further developments on that side, it is satisfactory to know that General French is gradually hemming in the Boers, numbering 7,000, at Colesberg. The statement that the enemy is becoming alarmed must be taken with some caution. If so, the probability is that he would have evacuated the position before now. Colesberg, by the accounts available, resembles Stormberg, in being situated in broken and difficult country, and therefore well adapted for the usual tactics of the Boers. From Portugal we learn that the statement that a force had been sent out to strengthen the garrison at Lorenzo Marques is denied by the Minister of War. The Minister does not appear to have made any reference to the passage of Boers through Portuguese territory into Rhodesia.

THE philosophy and morals of war are discussed by Max Nordau in his characteristic fashion in the *North American Review*. Setting himself to inquire why the public opinion of the Continent unanimously execrates the action of England in the Transvaal, with greater emphasis than their ancestors execrated the Turks, he admits that the motives are mixed, some being noble and others ignoble. When Goliath and David step into the ring brutal realists will put their money on the giant, while knightly enthusiasts will pray for the success of David. The pathos of the situation when a tiny people face death to defend its independence against an enemy fabulously superior in number, is felt even by many Englishmen, and naturally it appeals to the Continentals, as does the story of Leonidas, or William Tell, or Kosciusco. But the modern Diogenes cannot accept that creditable sentiment as altogether accounting for the unanimity of hatred against England. The fundamental note is that of resentment because of a lost illusion. The representatives of the Powers were summoned by the Czar to meet at the Hague and devise means for substituting arbitration and sweet reasonableness for war, so that the peoples should have peace on earth thenceforward and for ever. Before the Conference closed England refused to submit her differences with the Transvaal to arbitration, and began to send troops to South Africa. The shock was too great; every one felt that the world would see that the Peace Conference was a farce. "The representatives of the Great Powers had assembled to the solemn peal of bells and sweet music, and separated with a thundering of cannon at Glencoe and Ladysmith." Well, according to Max Nordau, hypocrisy played a great part in the Conference of the Hague. Our civilisation is supposed to rest on religious doctrines that all profess, which condemn war and inculcate the duty of loving your neighbour as yourself. It was quite a gratifying demonstration to have the nations brought together to recognise and swear a new fealty to that great principle of universal brotherhood, while renouncing the idea of devoting their resources to the organisation of war and murder. England if she wanted to go to war should have waited a little. She might have preserved the semblance of respect for right and neighbourly good-will, by allowing a certain interval to elapse between the Hague Conference and the war in the Transvaal. She might have assumed the appearance of a desire to arrange everything amicably, while taking care that the negotiations would end in failure. Instead of that she gave the lie to all the assertions of love and peace and exposed the general hypocrisy of the whole gathering. England has done violence to international decorum. Not one of the Powers, not even Russia would hesitate to do what England is doing if it suited her. But a breach of the proprieties is abhorrent to the political hypocrite. That all States are hypocrites is with Herr Nordau an axiom; it is at all events a good working hypothesis.

For, according to this sage, humanity when closely looked into is found to be in reality a horde of barbarians with a thin veneer of rational civilisation. Those who really love peace are very few. Some poets not all—as witness the Laureate and Rudyard Kipling—artists, and thinkers, and international and national societies, whose official organs have not a tithe of the circulation of a sporting paper, would very gladly see swords turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks. But the sympathies and the support of the immense majority are with those who justify and prepare for war. All the organised powers of the State are pronounced or tacit adherents of war. With the present fever of patriotic sentiment, finding expression in enthusiasm for war, it would seem as if the organised powers of the State are left far behind by the general public in that respect. Even the Churches appeal openly to that spirit and invoke the blessings of Heaven on the soldiers at the front. Max Nordau, indeed, denies that religion is necessarily an advocate of peace. The Old Testament is filled with the war spirit. The Lord of Hosts commands his people to slay their enemies and forbids compromise. Christianity is the religion of Peace, but that did not prevent the Church from shedding blood like water, and organising the Crusades that cost millions of Christians and Mahomedans their lives. To this day the Churches of each nation bless the standards of the armies going forth to fight against each other and pray that the armed hosts of their nation may win. Islam is not a religion of peace; Holy War is its fundamental institution. It is not hypocritical. But this moralist refuses to condemn religion because it does not raise a decided voice against war. War only slays the body; that is a very slight matter as compared to the success of a good cause—a great cause. After all philosophy takes the same view of war as the Church and religion. It does not mould the feelings of men; it finds reasons for them; gives them an intellectual authorisation, and gathers them into a system. These philosophers who seek after the eternal verities have no following. Nations honour only those who show that reason and science approve the violent and bloody instincts of mankind, and can prove the necessity, the morality, and even the beauty of war. It must be acknowledged that some clergyman run the popular philosophers close in this respect. Nearly two centuries ago, however, a certain Abbé de Saint Pierre anticipated the Czar's idea and published a book, entitled "Plan for Eternal Peace." He thought it would be a very simple matter to call together a Congress of all Nations, decree the abolition of war, and establish a World-police to maintain order amongst the peoples. Voltaire found it easy to ridicule the good Abbe's ignorance of the realities of human nature. Rousseau, though fond of peace, saw that the plan was impracticable. Men, he said, are insane, and it would be only another sort of insanity to be the only sane man amongst the insane. This general principle explains and justifies the political maxim that a prudent man must always shout with the loudest; they are generally the most irresponsible, and therefore the most dangerous to differ from.

But civilised Frenchmen nowadays do not dream of an era of perpetual peace. The Nationalists worship force, and hope for salvation by the sword. In Germany Hegel finds anything that exists to be rational, and logically concludes that war is rational, since it exists; it is also beautiful and useful; it elevates humanity. Then there is Darwin with his "struggle for existence;" an enthusiasm for war and war to the death for the benefit of the survivors. That at least is the interpretation put upon the doctrine by those who prefer war to peace, but who like to find a scientific formula to cover their naked national barbarism. Nietzche became fashionable in spite of his insane exaggeration, because he taught that to the "German blond beast" all is allowable; he envied the laughing lion that kills and eats his victims without any hypocrisy whatever. Others again, like Herbert Spencer, defend the cause of peace on wrong grounds. They assert that civilisation is an evolution from war to industrialism. They do not see that the development of industrialism brings war for markets, for Open Doors, and the like. The greatest development of warlike preparations has accompanied and been largely caused by the development of industrialism beyond all previous experience. Our remorseless moralist insists on telling us this "As long as there are Free Trade and Protective States, advanced and retarded nations, industry is open also to the temptation to handle tools and swords alternately, and to open markets which threaten to close, or are monopolised by rivals, by force. This industrialism, in the present condition of things, may become a cause of war instead of a guarantee against it." It is very dreadful. Neither religion nor philosophy, nor the wealth from honest labour, can free us from the war fiend, if indeed it be a fiend, and not in very truth the real friend of humanity. Even Herr Von Block's six volumes, written to show that War is not possible to-day between the Great Powers, are set aside as not touching the root of the matter. Where there is a will there is a way in regard to fighting as to everything. The horrors of war are the same for both sides, and that side which can bear up longest, and is the most resolved to succeed, will prevail. When the humanitarian is thus reduced to despair, finding that there is no escape from war, he is calmly asked whether war after all is the most dreadful of calamities. The answer is that it is not the worst but only the most melodramatic. It does not compete with epidemic diseases as a slayer of men. The Germans lost 40,000 men in the war with France; the deaths from natural causes in that year was 1,107,000. The battles and the deaths in field hospitals only added three per mille to the normal twenty-seven. The French lost 88,000 men Influenza in 1890 carried off more victims than the bloodiest war of the century. Typhoid and other ailments, and shipwreck are more deadly than war. The argument that war brings misery is true so far as it goes, but so do strikes, lock-outs and commercial crises. Since, according to this Rhadamanthus war is the fitting reward of our manifold sins, our ruthless egotism, our determination to act on the old Border maxim —"Thou shalt want ere I want." It is satisfactory to know that war is by no means abhorrent to true humanity, and is far from being the worst of evils. We ought to be truly thankful for this small mercy.

THE general health of the people in Bombay City continues to be as bad as it can well be. The weekly death-roll has reached the appalling total of 2,394, giving an annual rate of 147·75. Plague is, of course, prevalent all over the City, the only district remaining free being the Southern Fort. It is as bad in the Northern Fort as in any other portion of Bombay, while there were no less than twelve cases in Colaba. The epidemic of small-pox is increasing, and is

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEQUEL OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

SIR CHARLES WARREN ABANDONS SPION KOP IN THE NIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26, 11-35 A.M.

Sir Charles Warren found it necessary to abandon Spion Kop on Wednesday night.

The withdrawal became necessary owing to the losses during the day from the enemy's artillery and the difficulty of obtaining supplies under the concentrated fire. The Boers are in great force between Colenso and Ladysmith.

THE CASUALTIES AT SPION KOP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JANUARY, 26, 4-10 P.M.

The casualties which occurred to the Sir Charles Warren's force during the fighting on Wednesday have just come to hand. We lost six officers killed, including Colonel Buchanan Riddell, King's Royal Rifles, and twelve wounded, while 18 men were killed and 142 wounded; 31 are missing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL WARREN ABANDONS SPION KOP.

LONDON, JAN. 26,

General Buller telegraphs that General Warren's Garrison abandoned Spion Kop on the night of the 24th.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

SIX BOER CAMPS TO THE SOUTH.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Reuter wiring from Ladysmith on the 21st, says that six Boer camps are visible between Ladysmith and Potgieter's Drift.

The besiegers are mounting new guns.

The points attacked by the Boers on the 6th instant, have been greatly strengthened, rendering Ladysmith practically impregnable.

The telegram adds that fever has much abated.

A DIVERSION BY GENERAL WHITE.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated the 23rd, which says that General White was attacking yesterday for the purpose of making a diversion.

HEAVY BOER LOSS AT SPION KOP.

Warren's troops found 200 dead Boers in the first trenches captured on the 21st.

GENERAL MACDONALD ASSUMES COMMAND.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

General Hector Macdonald has assumed command of the Highland Brigade at Modder River.

GENERAL FRENCH CLOSING ROUND THE BOERS.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Rensburg, dated the 23rd, saying that General French is deliberately and cautiously drawing his lines closer round the Boers at Colesburg and that the enemy, who number 7,000, are becoming alarmed.

PORTUGUESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR DELAGOA BAY DENIED.

The Portuguese Minister of War denies that this Government have decided to reinforce the garrison at Laurenco Marques.

TRANSPORT ARRIVAL.

The Transport Fazilka has arrived at Capetown.

THE WAR FUND.

LORD MAYOR'S LETTER OF THANKS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Lord Mayor has written to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., expressing his gratitude for the handsome contribution received through that firm from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the Transvaal War Fund, and welcoming the sympathy shown by the Indian Troops as a proof of a feeling of comradeships between all serving the Queen-Empress.

The Lord Mayor has authorised the retention in India, of a sufficient amount to relieve the families of soldiers, who may be left stranded in India as well as the families of the native camp-followers and dhoolie-bearers serving in South Africa.

RIGID PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Censorship over news from the seat of war is intensified, and the telegrams to newspapers are merely echoes of official despatches.

It appears there are three fords above Colenso. They are called Maritzer's, Potgeiter's, and Trichard's Drifts, about 10, 15, and 20 miles, respectively, from Colenso. Many of the Boer positions are supposed to have been made under the supervision of German Engineers, for Native scouts who have been amongst the Boers report that the orders were given by men whom the Boers addressed as "Sir," a most unusual thing for a Boer to do, and who were dressed in uniform. Besides occupying these positions along the river the Boers have assembled in considerable force at Mount Tabanyama, a mountain lying about 15 miles E.S.E. of Ladysmith.

Here is a description from a letter from a Lance-Corporal who was with the Highland Brigade, at Magersfontein, which we take from the "Evening News" of Jan. 10 :—

Under cover of the Artillery the Scotch Brigade advanced in quarter column—no one seems to know why we advanced like that. We halted within 100 yards of the enemy's trenches, were ordered to lie down, fix bayonets, and wait orders. This was the way we advanced :—Black Watch, Seaforth Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry.

Just as we rose up for the charge the Boers, who evidently saw all these movements, simply poured their fires on to us. Just then some one shouted "Retire," while others shouted "No, forward."

What with one order and another, there was a general panic. Officers, colour-sergeants, &c., were not to be seen. All the brigade was mixed up. We made three charges, and most of us got within 30 yards. My word, it was simply awful. One bullet was meant for me, but struck a twig in a bush in front of me and altered its coarse. However, the "Cease fire" sounded, and one by one we came into camp from all parts.

Our casualties were about 219 killed and wounded. I do not quite know the number killed, and a lot have died since from wounds received.

Major-Gen. Wauchope was our commander, and was found in the trenches with seven wounds. When he fell, he said, "Rally round, boys, and do your duty. This is not my order" (referring to the way in which we advanced, I suppose). To-day (December 15) we are expecting to go into action again.

The "Evening News" says :—"It will be noticed in the above letter that the last words of General Wauchope are given as 'This is not my order.' Whose was the order to which he and so many gallant men were sacrificed—the order to march in close formation to within 200 yards of Boer trenches, the existence of which was not suspected, and had not been revealed by careful scouting?

"The order was Lord Methuen's, and here are some extracts from soldiers' letters showing the effect of that other :—

"General Lord Methuen addressed us, and sympathised with us in the loss we had sustained. He said :—The advance was executed exactly to the time and place that I had given orders for, and we were within an ace of carrying the position in a short and decisive engagement. Everything depended on one word. That word was 'Forward.' A nice speech, continues the writer, but why did the Brigade advance in quarter column formation? It was not fighting; it was simply suicide. Men were hung on the wire like crows, and were simply riddled with bullets. When the enemy opened fire General Wauchope, our brave General who was killed, turned to us and said, 'Don't blame me, lads.' We hear that he remonstrated with Lord Methuen before we left camp about the plans, but Methuen only told him to obey orders.

"They marched the whole of the Highland Brigade into the enemy's hands in column without having cut skirmishers or scouts."

"Had we been handled properly the result would have been different. Every man and officer too is heartsick of the whole affair. All through stupid blundering and bad generalship we have lost confidence.

Criticism now, however, is disarmed by sympathy for the hard-hitting and courageous General. The *Times* this morning publishes the following statement :—

With reference to the reported collapse in the health of Lord Methuen at Magersfontein a Chippenham correspondent of the Press Association states that inquiries made in the neighbourhood of Lord Methuen's Wiltshire home unfortunately point to the substantial accuracy of the statement. It seems that when Lord Methuen sustained his wound, his charger reared violently throwing its rider heavily to the ground. Severe spinal and other injuries are said to have thereupon supervened, and to this fact is presumably attributable, in part at least, the present inactivity of the Western Division.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

LATEST ARRANGEMENTS.

Colonel Lumsden's arrangements are so far forward that he hopes the Volunteer Contingent for South Africa may be ready to sail by the 6th February. Upwards of 500 applications have already been received from Volunteers wishing to join the contingent. Colonel Lumsden has already made a selection of 160, excluding the companies from Behar and the Madras Presidency. We understand that the Behar Light Horse will furnish half a company with its own officer. As already announced Captain Neville Taylor (14th Bengal Cavalry), has been appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master, and Captain Beresford (3rd Sikhs) and Noblett (Royal Irish Rifles) have been appointed Captains of the two companies. Colonel E. Showers, late Commandant, Surma Valley Light Horse, has been appointed Second-in-Command. We understand that Colonel Lumsden will shortly announce the appointment of other officers. In addition to the three military officers mentioned, the Government has arranged to give the corps eight non-commissioned officers, instructors and signallers. The Government will provide arms and ammunition, transport carts, draught harness and medicines free of cost. It will also meet the cost of transporting the Corps from Calcutta to South Africa and provide fodder for the animals on the way. All other expenses will be borne by the corps, the Government permitting the corps to be served with articles from the Ordnance and Commissariat stores at cost price.

Some surprise appears to have been expressed at Colonel Lumsden's estimate of Rs. 2,50,000 as the cost of equipping the Corps, but when it is made known that the Corps either through its members or from public subscription and contribution has to supply itself with horses, artillery, uniform, kit, kitchen utensils tents, transport animals, etc., etc., it will be readily understood that the estimate is a modest one. Colonel Lumsden is selecting by preference those applicants who bring with them horses which is equal to a subscription to the fund. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar has offered fifty Arab chargers with saddlery; the factories of Cawnpore have offered to supply clothing material, belts, boots, mumkahs, khandy koks, underwear, brushes, etc. free of cost; the tradesmen of Calcutta have come forward handsomely with offers to supply requisites and afford facilities for the manufacture of clothes required by the men and officers, and in addition the cash subscription amounts to about Rs. 1,32,383. His Excellency the Viceroy has placed his name among the list of subscribers for Rs. 1,500 which has been greatly appreciated by Colonel Lumsden and those working with him. We understand that the estimated expenditure points to a cash requirement of at least Rs. 1,50,000 and it is hoped that this sum will be forthcoming. We understand that the ladies of Calcutta are arranging to hold a grand Ball on behalf of the Fund in the Town Hall next week, to which it is hoped Her Excellency Lady Curzon will be graciously pleased to give her patronage. Lady Woodburn, Lady Lockhart and Lady Maclean have been asked to be Vice-Patronesses. The list of the General Committee of ladies will be published shortly. It is proposed to make gentlemen's tickets Rs. 10 and ladies' tickets Rs. 5 each. The Ball is certain to be largely attended and to be a great spectacle and financial success. But for the very handsome contributions of material and but for so large a number of Volunteers bringing their own horses, the cash subscription required would have been very much larger. It is estimated that it will be necessary for the contingent to be supplied with 130 transport ponies or mules, and it has been pointed out to Colonel Lumsden that if the corps is self-contained and equipped for movement so soon as the animals get their land legs after arrival in South Africa there is all the more chance of the corps being sent forward at once on active service. Colonel Lumsden says that not only are the members of his Executive Committee most assiduous in their help, but he finds the Military Officers with whom he comes in contact striving to outvie one another in rendering him assistance, and with such co-operation he hopes to get quick despatch. The sentiments that have accompanied many of the subscriptions have been not the least pleasing feature of the support accorded to the movement.

The gift of a large consignment of Horlick's Malted Milk has been recently accepted by the Under Secretary of State for War, and has been consigned to the front for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Reuter, wiring from Peking, says that the Emperor under compulsion from the Dowager-Empress, has appointed Pu Chun, aged fourteen, son of Prince Tuan, heir to the Throne. This is tantamount to abdication.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

At a Conference held of the Australian Premiers at Sydney it was resolved to send a delegation to London to explain the Commonwealth Bill.

FRENCH BLUE-JACKETS AT PEKIN.

It is reported that a detachment of French Blue-jackets have arrived at Pekin.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE. A FIELD-DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 26

The troops which encamped near Kharakwasla for the camp-of-exercise had a field-day to-day, the general idea being the western force, having seized Singhur Fort, advances on Poona. This force consisted of the Royal Scots, the Shropshires and 16th Bombay Infantry, with the 1st and 16th Field Batteries and a squadron of Lancers. The whole was under the command of Colonel Bell, who was opposed by Colonel Thomas, 4th Bombay Cavalry. The Eastern Force consisted of the Welsh Regiments, 3rd and 14th Bombay Infantry, E Battery, R. H. A., the 20th Field Battery and part of the 4th Bombay Cavalry. The object was that Colonel Bell's Force sought to draw out Colonel Thomas in order to ascertain the strength of the latter. Colonel Thomas assembled his force near Parvati Villas in the semi-darkness of the morning, and squatted silently on the open maidan where the white caps showed the supposed foe. Away down Karakwasla lake another force was already astir between the 9th and 10th mile-stones, and came into touch with the advance party of scouts on the right bank of the canal. Major-General Burnett and his staff, Majors Bell and Kirk, Captain Harvey and other officers, were soon after the main body, namely, the Shropshires, the 16th Infantry, 1st and 16th Field Batteries, under Major Robinson and King, the junior officers with their rifles marching along side and barring the discomfort of dust being scarcely distinguishable from the rank-and-file. On reaching the 9th mile-stone the troops struck across the open and the spread-out batteries quickly worked off to the right, taking a round on the extreme right of the line, where one of them came into action. A half squadron of Cavalry in the open plain in front of them quickly galloped off to take cover. The other battery wound off further to the right and sheltered behind the trees. The Infantry were by this time well spread out. At 8-40, came the order from the Brigadier-General that Colonel Collette's Brigade will advance, his company of the Shropshires leading. Scarcely had this order been given them the western force heard of the presence of the enemy. A few scouts working along the road in the direction of Kharakwasla very nearly got over the canal bridge and into the rear of the advancing force. The canal banks and bridge were lined, the scouts met with a warm reception, and most would no doubt have been either shot or made prisoners. The scouts hurried away on hearing the rifles into cover of friendly bushes, but the white puggries could be seen. Some of them fairly caught, tried to break through at the sides, but every spot seemed to be guarded. Wherever any poor deluded wretch turned he was met by a regular dropping fire from the hidden flanks, which must have been very disconcerting and would certainly have led to not a few casualties. This was a plain indication that the enemy could not be very far off the old fort and the hill of Singhur was plainly visible on the right in rear of the advancing western force. The guns continued in action, firing occasional shots at 2,400 yards whenever small bodies of the enemy's cavalry could be seen, and the infantry advanced in open order across the plain towards the ridge about a mile away. The enemy's cavalry continued to expose themselves every now and then. Wherever this occurred a volley or a few scattered shots from the guns greeted them. At 9 o'clock the enemy's force hove in sight, working towards the high ridge on which were a few huts. The guns immediately sent out the greetings and the more advanced companies fell back and waited for supports. The batteries then started forward but immediately drew the fire of the enemy's guns on them from the ridge. After half-an-hour's work the infantry and artillery were well in line on a parallel ridge, 1,200 yards, from the enemy. Here the operations concluded. The object of the manœuvres had been gained. After occupying their positions for half-an-hour the western force began to draw off, but in doing so they occasionally gave the enemy the chance which he was not slow to use. As the parting shots from guns hurried the retirement of each unit, the cease-fire was sounded at 10 o'clock, and the opposing forces then returned to their quarters, the Poona troops coming back at two. General Burnett then gathered together the officers, and criticised the operation, censuring the cavalry for exposing themselves so frequently to the fire. Some cavalry prisoners were taken by the western force. There is to be another field-day on Tuesday.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Lowis, on promotion to that rank, is transferred from No. 7 Mountain Battery to No. 19 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Oldfield, on promotion to that rank from No. 4 Company, Western Division, has been posted to No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery as Second Captain.

Lieutenant Mair, 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to Royal Field Artillery Depot at Woolwich.

Lieutenant Keate, No. 16 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to 6th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Crowe, No. 24 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Under instructions received from Head-quarters India, it is notified that Captain Gordon, 22nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is to proceed to South Africa on duty connected with the despatch of the Reserve Artillery from India.

2nd-Lieutenant Hughes Sadler, No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed officiating Subaltern in No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, vice Lieutenant Walker promoted.

Under instructions received from the War Office, 2nd-Lieutenant Stewart, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who has been appointed to Army Service Corps on probation, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense as soon as possible and report himself at Aldershot.

Major Windle is transferred from Poona to the Deesa District.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, Major Rowney and Captain Read are detailed to proceed in charge of, and doing duty with, invalids respectively, proceeding to England in the transport, sailing in February, under the provisions of Article 282 Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Captain B. H. F. Leumann, I. M. S., Substantive Medical Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, is struck off the strength of the regiment with effect from 1st February.

It is notified for information that the training of Ward Orderly Reservists of Native Regiments should consist entirely of hospital works with a short course of musketry. The musketry course should, as far as possible, consist of 42 rounds to be fired as follows:—7 rounds deliberate 200 yards standing; 7 rounds rapid 200 yards standing; 7 rounds deliberate 500 yards kneeling, or sitting; 7 rounds rapid 500 yards kneeling or sitting; 7 rounds moving target 2 by 2 100 yards standing; 7 rounds vanishing targets 2 by 2 100 yards standing.

It is notified for information that bugling is to form one of the subjects of instruction to be imparted to the police under terms of Government Resolution No. 271, Judicial Department, dated 15th January 1880 with reference to page 18 of Instruction for Practice of horse field heavy and mountain artillery in India, 1899-1900.

It is notified for information that prizes to be gained in each group of batteries of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery practising in this command in season of 1899-1900 are as follows :—Hinjouri A 1 A-2 Mhow A-1 A-2 in substitution of Command Order No. 625 of 27th October, 1899.

With reference to Command Order the result of the competition for prizes, at camp Hinjouri, is as follows :—1st Battery Royal Field Artillery 1st prize; 29th Battery Royal Field Artillery, 2nd prize.

The Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, has sanctioned the holding of a central meeting, open to the districts of Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Nagpur and Deesa. At Mhow in the latter end of February this meeting will constitute the Central Meeting, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for 1899-1900.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Major Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, Major Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Captain Walker, R. E.; Lieutenant Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers; and Conductor Kelly, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for the Staff Corps. The leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty The specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutenant Chauncy, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry for six months, on pension service, fifth year commenced on 7th December, 1899.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Captain Lyon Campbell, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, nine months, on medical certificate, out of India; Second Class Assistant Surgeon Barker, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Extension of leave has been granted to Major Marriott, Staff Corps, for three months, on medical certificate.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

Reforms for some time past under consideration in connection with artillery in India, are now likely to be proceeded with. They include the re-arming of heavy batteries with howitzers already in stock, brigading of field batteries, and re-organisation of artillery ammunition columns.

GOLD AND SILVER RESERVE.

Government gold reserve on the 22nd instant had reached ten crores and fourteen lakhs, two crores and 25 lakhs being in England. Silver reserve on the same date was seven crores and 45 lakhs.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of the Calcutta Police, and a armed body of 80 constables is about to be created, while the European mounted police will be increased to 35 with 150 additional constables.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMET.

The following changes take place in the Telegraph Department :—Mr. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Traffic, goes on one year's furlough next May; Mr. Olphert, Superintendent of Check Office, goes on furlough shortly, being relieved by Mr. Berrington; and Mr. Madge, Superintendent of Shores, takes leave, Mr. Sowerby-Coo, officiating.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grants of from eighty to one hundred rupees monthly are sanctioned to the rent of separate messes for Army Medical Corps officers in stations, where Government building cannot be provided for the purpose and more than seven officers are in residence.

No country-bred remounts are to be issued at present from the Hapur depot owing to outbreak of glanders, the requirements for Cavalry equipments being met this year by purchasing walers.

Captains Palin, Burlton and Codrington each receive steps in the Commissariat Transport Service, vice Captain Cave, of Bombay Branch, deceased.

Conductor W. F. Maxfield, Bombay Ordnance Department, retires with effect from to-day.

Mr. A. J. Muller becomes Second Lieutenant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Extension of two years in the command of the 28th Bombay Pioneers is sanctioned to Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. D. Reilly, to take effect from the 23rd proximo.

In future it is to be left for Lieutenant-Generals to determine in communication with Local Governments what districts are to be considered plague infected for the purpose of suspending training of Reservists.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Duncan, I.M.S., retires from the 1st proximo.

Captain Dennys, 23rd Bombay Infantry, returns to duty, while Captain Knatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted three months' extension of leave at home.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Viegas, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, receives a step, vice Assistant Surgeon Lobo deceased. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Baker, I.M.S., Bombay, retires from service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. K. Lawrie resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. J. C. Molony is appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Berar.

Lieutenant Robinson, 17th Bombay Infantry, is posted for plague duty, Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

A warrant of procedure for the Navy and the Indian Marine is published. It ranks Captains under three years and Commanders immediately below the Lieutenant-Colonels; Lieutenants over eight years, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers immediately below that of Majors; Lieutenants, under eight years and Engineers immediately below the Captains in the Army; and sub-Lieutenant and Assistant Engineers immediately below Lieutenants in army and other grades accordingly.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 26.

Chatre's New Indian Circus opened here for a short season from the 24th. Houses were well crowded and the performances were well admired. The Rangoon press reviews favourably.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 26.

The P and O Company's s.s. Tientsin, left Moji at 7 a.m., on 25th instant, and is due at Singapore on 4th February.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ballaarat, arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombray, on the 26th instant, via Mombassa.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 12.

MR. BALFOUR'S APOLOGIA.

Mr. Balfour has been delivering at Manchester this week a succession of speeches, which dealt entirely, as was to be expected, with the war. The first and longest of the series was made to an immense audience, assembled in the artillery drill shed, Arwick, on Monday evening and consisted of an elaborate but unconvincing defence of the Government from the attacks of its opponents. In his historical survey of the circumstances that led up to what he described as the greatest war, in which within the memory of the present generation the country has ever been involved, he denied that in any body's mind, certainly not in the mind of the Government, war was regarded as inevitable. His reply to those who asked what our rulers were about to allow the Boers to lay in their huge stocks of armament without so much as a word of protest is as follows :—"Our hands were tied and our mouths were closed at the time by the rain. How could we say to the Boer Government, 'You disarm; you have nothing to fear from us?' How, I say, could we use that argument when, three years ago, an expedition composed of our countrymen had made an onslaught—a feeble and ineffective onslaught, it is true, but still an onslaught—on the Boer Government? We were helpless in the face of that argument. It was always open for the Boer Government to say, 'These arms which we are accumulating, these munitions of war which we are buying, are intended not for aggression but for protection, for self-defence, against a second raid upon our territory.' You will see that the argument I wish to use is this—that we entered upon this war insufficiently prepared on the spot to deal with the military situation, which we had to face, and looking back impartially, I say that the steps we took were in the state of our knowledge sufficient steps, and that the policy we took was one which ought to commend itself to the impartial judgment of the country." A little further on he made the curious admission that with regard to the situation at the time of the negotiations "the man in the street knew as much as the man in the Cabinet." And he maintained that if the Government had sent out troops earlier the war would have been regarded as a party war, and not as now one in support of which the whole nation is united. He admitted that the Government did underrate the military efficiency of the Boers, but neither for this nor for any other shortcomings of the campaign would he for a moment allow that any apology was due from himself or his colleagues. His defence of the War Office was, it follows, aggravatingly complete; indeed we were told in effect that that department, whose mistakes are patent to the meanest intelligence, is as perfect as it is possible for any institution to be in this sublunary world. In the second of his speeches he declared that there have been no great reverses, though as the "Times" reminds him our casualties in three months reach a total of 7,000. "Those who talk about reverses," observes Mr. Balfour in his jaunty manner, "have not made themselves acquainted with the inevitable incidents, or the almost inevitable incidents, of every protracted campaign or series of campaigns, and, while it is undoubtedly true that we have grounds for disappointment, it is emphatically not true that up to the present moment—I say nothing of the future, as I told you last night I refuse to prophesy—anything in the nature of a great disaster has happened to the arms of this country." All that has happened is "the inevitable and deplorable result of war." I have not space to deal "seriatim" with Mr. Balfour's admissions and contradictions. I can only allude to his curious statement at the Manchester Conservative Club on Wednesday. Herring to the almost unprecedented outburst of disapproval evoked by his speeches he said :—"I do not suppose that you anticipate from me on the present occasion any lengthened oration upon the subject of the war. It has been my duty, a duty apparently which has not brought with it much reward to speak at length—I fear I ought to say at great length—upon this all-absorbing topic on Monday night, while yesterday, on occasions less set and solemn, the same theme inevitably had to be dealt with in more than one place in my constituency. All absorbing as the topic is, it might well be supposed to be exhausted—so far, at all events, as one person can exhaust it—to give his own views upon it—by three or four speeches delivered in the course of two days; and yet such is the ingratitude of mankind that I find that the carefully reasoned and, so far as I can make them, impartial statements that it has been my privilege to give to the public have not met with that universal meed of approval, which I will not say I expected, but of which I had at all events some hopes. That, however, is to a politician as much an incident of his career as being tackled at football is to a member of an international team. It is part of the game. If the word game is too frivolous, then it is part of the business. I am under the attacks of my political opponents." It really would seem that Mr. Balfour does not read the papers—certainly he cannot have read the Unionist papers during the past few days. The Globe" whose conservatism is quite beyond suspicion has been to inform Mr. Balfour that if he or his secretaries would spare the time to glance occasionally at those organs in the London and Provincial Press, which have hitherto been staunch supporters of the Government, they would learn beyond possibility of misunderstanding that the strongest critics of the Government in general, and of the administration of the services in particular, are the members of his own party. With all his admirable qualities Mr. Balfour, together with others of his colleagues, has drifted out of touch with the majority of his supporters, he has allowed his own stoicism and his contempt for the follies and foibles of humanity to render him deaf to the remonstrances, well-founded or not, of 'the man in the street" and the "outside critic." The "Globe" is constrained to say that Mr. Balfour by his Manchester speeches "the most unfortunate oratorical effort of his life," has "not only pained and disappointed his best friends, but he has spread absolute consternation throughout the ranks of his party." In effect the same thing is said by every important Unionist paper in London except the "Daily Telegraph" and excellent as that Journal is as a newspaper its political influence certainly cannot be said to outweigh that of the "Times" the "Standard" and the "Morning Post," which all condemn Mr. Balfour's speech. The "Morning Post" even goes so far as to recommend those who set country above party to "repudiate" Mr. Balfour and to get rid of the men whose opinions have been proved to be wrong. Indeed the criticisms of the opposition press are as water to milk compared with those of permanent conservative organs. To-day there seems to be on the part of some of them a sign if not of repentance at least of a desire not to proceed to extreme measures if the Government will admit that everything is not for the best in the best of all administration and will put by the criticism of those who fear a tremendous crop of even greater troubles than we are now experiencing unless the present system is altered.

THE NATIONAL "AGGLOMERATION OF ANTIQUITIES."

Everybody is asking who is the correspondent who supplies the "Observer" every Sunday with its racy political notes. There are many guesses at the identity of the writer—I myself have heard him described as a rising young politician in the Liberal Unionist Rank—but all are agreed that he is a friend of Mr. Chamberlain. There are some who even go so far as to suggest that these lively attacks on sundry members of the Cabinet are directly or indirectly inspired by the Colonial Secretary; who in the opinion of some of his enemies would not stick at anything, and to whom is being applied Dizzy's description of Palmerston, namely, that he has the smartness of an attorney's clerk and intrigues like a Greek of the Lower Empire. "The Government," says the "Observer's" correspondent, "have two courses open to them. They could prepare for the coming storm by landing their passengers and replacing them with effective men, or they can drift. No other course is possible. Drift, being the habitual policy of the elderly and obese, is the course which will probably be pursued. In this case further military disaster will excite public feeling to a revolutionary height. The Queen will be left face to face with her people, and a committee of Public Safety will become the only alternative to the present Ministry. The expenditure of millions on guns is a panic expenditure, as the appointments of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were panic appointments." He proceeds :—"During the past week the intrigues and efforts at political combination have been beyond anything known since the beginning of the century. The outcome of the situation will probably be Lord Salisbury's retirement and his succession by the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Londonderry and the extreme right of the Conservative Party strongly object to further prominence being given to the Liberal Unionist Party, but the weight carried by Lord Rothschild and his financial friends exceeds anything that can be brought to bear by the old Tory families. He then falls foul of the aged financier at the head of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen to wit—for not resisting Court influence sufficiently to prevent the appointment of the Prince of Wales's Equerry the Hon'ble Seymour Fortescue, to Lord Roberts's staff, an appointment described as not only unsatisfactory from every point of view, but strongly resented in the Navy." That is not Mr. Goschen's sole offence; he is held responsible for the fact, if it be a fact, that "there are sixteen battleships on the Admiralty list armed with muzzle-loaded guns, mere death-traps to their brave crews." Finally England is told that she is at the present moment in more danger within from her old men clinging to power and office than from any other single cause. The *Daily Mail*, the paper owned by a young man and conducted by young men plays up to the "Observer" by publishing an article the next day under the heading "The Oldest Government on Record." The ages of the various members of the Cabinet are set out to show that nearly all those who are important are past the prime of life; but the youthful "Mail" gives itself away when after railing at "our national agglomeration of antiquities" it proceeds to say that with the exception of Lord Salisbury, Mr Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and the Duke of Devonshire, it cannot see that the country would be any the poorer for the replacement of most of the remainder of the Cabinet by some of the men who were unjustly crowded out of the Cabinet and Government in 1895. If the Cabinet is to be reconstructed on the ground of age, this is a pretty big exception. The Lord Chancellor Viscount Cross and Lord James of Hereford are slightly older than the oldest of those mentioned above, but all the rest are younger. The "Mail's" idea is that Lord Cromer should be brought from Egypt and put into the Cabinet; that "if necessary" Lord Curzon should be recalled from India and that Lord Charles Beresford should be retained in England. So far as I can judge the line adopted by the "Mail" is calculated to do the Government less injury than the more weighty attacks of the more sober journals of the Ministerial party to which I have referred in connection with the Balfour "apologia" at Manchester.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Lord George Hamilton's consent to the employment of the 16th Lancers on service and to the despatch of two more batteries of artillery from India to South Africa was given by him without consultation with his Council, who were not informed of the matter until the final arrangements had been completed. The Council, I understand, are very decidedly of opinion that no further British troops can safely be withdrawn from India, and I should not be surprised to learn that they have put that opinion upon record. Early in the campaign the *Times* and possibly other papers congratulated the country on the advantage of the British garrison in India as a reserve to be drawn upon in any time of difficulty. Against this idea a writer in "To-night," "Pall Mall Gazette" utters an emphatic but moderately-worded protest. "Every one," he says, "will admit that India should do all that it can to help the British Army in Africa. The most effectual assistance that the Government of India could render would be the loan of a few regiments of native cavalry and half a-dozen or more battalions of Sikh and Goorkha Infantry. The Goorkhas would be worth their weight in gold in the sort of fighting that is going on. It has, however, been decided, and wisely decided, not to use Indian troops in the present war. This being so, it follows that every British regiment that is sent out of India disturbs the balance that experience has taught us to maintain between the strength of the British and the Native Indian forces. And in this connection it should be remembered that the large body of Imperial troops maintained by our feudatory princes must be reckoned as an addition, and a very strong addition, to the Native Indian army. It is a question of risk. If we could reckon on a speedy termination to the campaign in South Africa, it might be advisable to face the chance, whatever it may be, of trouble in India. It is evident, however, that it is not possible to say when the Boers will be compelled to give in. The probability is that the war will last for many months of the present year. When the contingent from India was sent it was believed that its absence from India would be short. It is certain now that the garrison of India cannot be reinforced for a very considerable time. It may be doubted whether it can be kept up to its present strength by the necessary drafts. It is impossible to exaggerate the difficulty that would arise if the Government of India were obliged at the present juncture to undertake active military operations." When I wrote last week I foreshadowed a change of policy with regard to the employment of Staff Corps at the front. Information reached me to the effect that the India Office had been requested by the War Office to supply a complete list of all Staff Corps officers now on leave who have had transport experience; that all who were available were to be sent, and that others would be indented for from India. I did not mention these details last week as they were not received by me in time to verify them, and from what I have learned since I am inclined to think that the matter is being reconsidered. I know of one staff corpsman on leave who was ordered to South Africa and, who after having supplied himself with the necessary kit, received an intimation to wait for further instructions. The writer in the "Pall Mall" quoted above deprecates the sending of officers from the native regiments. All authorities, he reminds us, agree that the number of British officers with our native regiments is insufficient, and, indeed, the army authorities in India are loudly demanding a larger proportion of officers as necessary for efficiency on active service. There is absolutely no reserve of officers in India, and no source from which casualties can be immediately replaced. He hopes, therefore, that the responsible authorities will not press the Government of India to part with either officers or men from the already reduced British garrison. The greater our difficulties and the more frequent our reverses in South Africa, the more urgent, he maintains, is the need for holding India as strongly as possible. However, it is satisfactory to find that while the War Office presided over, though it be by our ex-Viceroy of India, set its face at the commencement of the campaign against the employment of Staff Corps is now very anxious to get them. Viscount Wolseley, though he is being attacked very strongly in certain quarters, is not without zealous advocates in the Press, but I do not think that even they would venture to deny that three months ago he was saying that he did not intend to appoint any officers of the Indian Staff Corps. He is to-day a wiser perhaps a sadder man.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND THE CRISIS.

Sir Charles Dilke informs me that he intends to move an Amendment to the Address on the Queen's Speech. For this reason it will be necessary, I suspect, to postpone the lecture on "The Century in Our Colonies," which Sir Charles has consented to deliver before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, and which, when it was not anticipated that Parliament would be called together before the middle of February, had been fixed for the 1st proximo. By the way Lord Charles Beresford has just been paying Sir Charles Dilke a great compliment: Lord Charles was banqueted on Tuesday evening by his friends of the London Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of his appointment to be second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and in recognition of his services to the movement for strengthening the naval defences of the Empire—a movement which has had the warm support of the Chamber. In the course of the excellent speech he made, in replying to the toast of his health, Lord Charles said that in his experience of the House of Commons, which was of some duration, he had only met with three men of Cabinet rank who really understood thoroughly Imperial defence—Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Sir Charles Dilke. As "Spectator," I see, wants to have Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at the War Office, because he would stand up to the powerful in the land when they seek to provide high positions in the Army for their inefficient proteges. Sir C. Dilke would do better: he would not only withstand the influence alluded to in a way Lord Lansdowne seems incapable of doing, but he is thoroughly master of all that relates to military matters. The speeches he is delivering at the present time to his constituents in the Forest-of-Dean show how much more he knows on these subjects than, for example, Mr. Balfour who is personally responsible for the Cabinet Council of Defence, the futility of which is now apparent to all men. Speaking at Bideford, the night before last, Sir C. Dilke took up Mr. Balfour's singular statement that we have in South Africa not only "the infantry, but the Cavalry and Artillery of three *corps d' armee*. So far from this being the case, the number of guns now at the theatre of war are very slightly in excess of what is now considered by Germany and France necessary for an army corps. We do not actually possess the requisite number of pieces of artillery for three army corps and for this Sir C. Dilke not unreasonably holds the Cabinet responsible. Mr. Balfour in one of his Manchester deliverances distinctly stated that the critics of the War Office had never called attention to the inferiority of our field and hor

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

Europe could ask, take. I will not keep you any longer except just to thank Lord Wenlock for the kind manner in which he has proposed the Navy and the Army, and the manner in which you received it.

Sir Henry Norman: Lord Northbrook, Lords and Gentlemen,—It is somewhat embarrassing to me to be called upon to return thanks for the [illegible] Army and Navy. I must also express my regret that Lord Wenlock and so cordially proposed, I am not present under circumstances which would enable me to do more or less attempt to do justice to the Following what Lord Wenlock said about the military forces of the Crown I include in my response to the Toast, all the soldiers of the Queen, Emperor,—that includes not only those serving in South Africa or going there, or likely to go there; but those also who are pining to be sent there, and it includes also those volunteers belonging to the great Colonies of Natal, the Cape of Good Hope the Dominion of Canada and Australia who have shown the good stuff which they possess in them, and also I must say the great and loyal Army of India (Cheers). Their army is most anxious to send its representatives to the Cape of Good Hope, but it is not the will of the Government to use them against the Boers. I have no fault to find with that policy, but I must say that I think if three or four Brigades of Native Cavalry had been there this might have taken a somewhat different turn. (Cheers). The whole of these forces are animated by a spirit of loyal devotion a spirit which I am most happy to see has extended itself to the mandated of the Empire, and I do not think it is any exaggeration to say that if double a hundred thousand were wanted at the Cape, they would be forthcoming at once. With respect to those forces of the regular army and of the volunteers we have been engaged in this war, who have suffered such great loss of life, who have endured great hardships, I hardly know what to say; but I am quite sure all present here thoroughly appreciate their services, and that we are proud of the gallantry that has been shown on all occasions by our troops. Of course those troops have gone through a great ordeal and I think they have added to the reputation of the British Army. It has been a very trying service indeed, but I am sure we all hope and believe that success will soon attend their efforts, a success which will bring about peace, I trust a lasting peace in South Africa; and I hope will be followed by the return of the many who have already proved themselves worthy to fight with the best soldiers for the British Empire. We have also gained experience in this war which I trust may lead to remedies being applied to any defects that may have shown themselves in our organisation or in our equipment; and I think we have received a warning that in future we shall have to keep an army capable of at once acting to defend the interests of the Empire against any foe who may desire to molest us. (Hear, hear.) Before I sit down, I desire to express my earnest hope that the Government of Sir Stafford Northcote in Bombay will be attended with great prosperity and success. I thank you, gentlemen, on behalf of the Military Forces of the country. (Cheers).

The Chairman: I am going to ask the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, to stand up and propose the toast of the evening.

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

Lord George Hamilton: My Lords and Gentlemen,—To me has been entrusted the task of proposing to you all health and prosperity to our guest of to-night, the Governor Designate of Bombay, Sir Stafford Northcote. Gentlemen, Sir Stafford Northcote comes of a good and well tried stock. There are many in this room who have had close contact with his most distinguished father. For many years I had the privilege of being in the House of Commons as a Parliamentary colleague and supporter of that most distinguished man; in two successive Governments also I was the colleague and friend with which I held were such that necessitated my constantly coming to him for counsel and direction, and I think everybody who ever came in contact with Sir Stafford Northcote must have been struck by the depth and accuracy of his information, by his sapient and quick judgment, and by his severe and courageous temperament which enabled him to face any crisis, any events or any sudden difficulties with profound self possession and equanimity. I believe those qualities in no small degree have been inherited by our guest here to-night. I am not being to extensive responsible for his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay, I say unhesitatingly, looking at the difficulties, and they are grave difficulties, that have to be faced, I do not believe that any one could be found more [illegible] to his hand it would have been possible to have found a better man. Gentlemen, all of you are aware that in ordinary times the functions and responsibilities of the Governor of Bombay, are those which would test a man of much ordinary abilities. But in exceptional circumstances have to be faced. We all know how heroically Lord Sandhurst has battled year after year with the combined evils of plague and famine, it is now, I think, the opinion of all that history that my great province should in the short space of three years be twice attacked by a famine of large dimensions, and for the last four years, Lord Sandhurst has had to combat the very gravest epidemic which human mankind can be faced, and I am expressing the universal opinion of all those who have come in contact with Lord Sandhurst when I say that he has devoted himself to the exceptional task which has been imposed upon him with an assiduity and success which has won admiration from all those who have served under him in the Presidency of Bombay. And I feel sa isfied that when Sir Stafford Northcote goes out to Bombay he will find that the plan of operations is thoroughly well organised and he will find it a very difficult thing to improve upon. But, gentlemen, speaking as I do, and I speak with diffidence in the presence of distinguished administrators who have come back from India, I cannot help feeling that there is one redeeming feature in connection with these operations against plague and famine. I hear from all sides that, now that the principles of Government are fully known and appreciated there is the most hearty co-operation between the officials of the Government and native gentlemen and representatives of all the local districts in which operations are now being carried on (Cheers), and I attach to that happy co-operation an important significance. I am one of those who look back with regret to the old patriarchal days of our Government in the earlier period of British India, when English administrative officers were located in the districts perhaps far apart from any of their race, and where they had largely to rely upon in governing their districts the co-operation of the native gentlemen and magistrates of the locality in which they were situated, I believe that the experience that was thus gained and the kindly feelings that were thus established were a great benefit to those individuals, not only in the immediate discharge of their duties, but when they came in charge of the higher duties which later on they had to perform. Well, unfortunately the telegraph and the telephone and railway communication has destroyed that old patriarchal system. Nowadays, officials are so hard worked, they are so tied to their desks that they have little time to get outside the four walls of their offices, and therefore one rejoices to think that there may be a large series of operations that once more brings Europeans necessarily in contact with the influential natives and thus secure the co-operation which so happily characterised the era of British rule in India. But that is not the only difficulty which Lord Sandhurst has had to face. There was a very unpleasant phase of disquietude and unrest in Bombay which was most unquestionably created and fostered by a propaganda which deliberately utilised the difficulties of the British Government in order to bring that Government into obloquy. I am thankful to say that that phase has disappeared in the almost universal exhibition of loyalty which the war in South Africa evoked from all Her Majesty's subjects of all religious and all races in India. (Applause.) I have not the slightest doubt that if there should be a recrudescence of all that evil that Sir Stafford Northcote will deal with that mischief with discrimination and firmness. Our guest when he goes out to India will find that the great material prosperity and intellectual development which of recent years has occurred all over the civilised world has been largely participated in by India. It is no part of India more than the [illegible] He will find in Bombay a social and educational system—I think I may say without offence to other parts of India—far in advance of the rest of India. I know that a munificent spirit has been done for education by mentioning two little incidents which occurred during the past year. A very distinguished and wealthy merchant of Bombay has given the magnificent sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to endow a college of scientific research. (Cheers.) On the one hand I allude to the munificence with which education is rewarded, and on the other hand I think we may with equal pride allude to the munificence which is bestowed because as we all know a native of India was the year bracketed as senior wrangler at Cambridge, and I am glad to see that an exception was made in his case and that the assistance which was originally given him for improving his education is to be continued so that he might continue to make researches in mathematic and science in this country. We all know that whenever he goes to Bombay he will find that there are other products of Western civilisation. In the first place, may I just be permitted to warn him that he must not attach too much importance to certain utterances of a section of the English Press and in a considerable proportion of the native press of Bombay, because he will there find it stated that an arrogant and arbitrary imbecile who by [illegible] has been slipped into the position of Secretary of State for India by an effete and invertebrate council at home, has practically extinguished the freedom of the press. I hope Sir Stafford Northcote will not attach too much importance to those statements because if he does he will have a rude awakening. In no part of the world is there a greater power of censure or criticism or of personal abuse than that which exists in the Presidency of which he is going. All that we have done let this be borne in mind, all that we have done is to assimilate the law relating to the sedition in India to the law which prevails in this country and which is the most tolerant law of any civilised nation. Well gentlemen in the presence of so many distinguished Anglo-Indians I feel somewhat diffident of saying anything as regards that extraordinary administrative machine which the world has ever seen, namely, the Government of India. What the Government of India, or rather I should say the British race has done for India I think can only be ascertained if we throw back our recollection a hundred years and see what the condition of India then was and what it is now. It is British rule which has saved India from being in a chronic condition of war of desolation and of oppression, and has given to her the blessings of peace, plenty, prosperity and advancement. And so successful have the great men who had the control of Indian administration been during the past century in achieving that object that a generation has now grown up which to exist who deby the very existence of the evils from which British interposition saved India. But with this great advance in prosperity and intellectual activity [illegible] and naturally enough associated enhance aspirations on the part of the educated natives in India. To many of those aspirations the conditions which surround our rule are such that we cannot acquiesce in them; still I always feel that we should [illegible] cavalierly push them on one side. Let us recollect that many of these aspirations emanate from races who had attained a high state of civilisation at a period when we were still barbarians, that they have a great historic past behind them, and I do not think therefore, that they should attempt to outline by [illegible] conditions which [illegible] risinh rule has surrounded them. I read the other day a remarkable speech by no unfriendly critic of British administration in India, He admitted frankly and fully that British administration had conferred great benefits on India, and that it was conducted for the people, but he wished to substitute another phase, that government in India should be conducted by the people. Well one of the functions gentlemen, and not the least [illegible] of the Secretary of State for India, is that he has constantly to see and receive distinguished natives from India who have travelled throughout Europe. I have always made a point when I have come in contact with these distinguished and intelligent men to ask them what most impressed them with the tour which they made through at Europe, and I generally got the same reply, that the one fact that makes the most impression upon them in travelling throughout Europe is the according to their idea, the extraordinary similarity which exists between all European races in dress, in food, in religion in customs, and in habits, and they have said that the differences in Europe are infinitesimal compared with the differences which exist between the races, religions and creeds in the continent of Europe. Now gentlemen in that one statement of fact, we have at once an answer as to what is the origin of British rule in India. The secret of its success is that animated by a sense of fair play, having established our rule we have endeavored to deal equal justice to these warring, antagonistic races and creeds, and I believe I am correct in saying certainly so far as my own reading and knowledge goes, I believe I am correct in saying that in the whole history of the East, there has never been one single solitary instance of any stable government created and maintained by the people of the country, even where that people were homogeneous in itself. And if that be true It must be self evident that government by the people in a continent such as India which consists of such an infinite number of different races, religions, creeds and sects, is an absolute impossibility. But if government by the people be an impossible aspiration, government for the people is the goal to all and the end all of British rule in India—(hear, hear)—and therefore if we separate the chaff from the wheat, and if we can get our native fellow subjects in India to concentrate their [illegible] to that which is practicable and to avoid that which is impracticable I am perfectly confident that any advances or any approaches that may be made to the future governor of Bombay for the purpose of improving the administration of India and making it more in accord with what may be the wishes, the wants or exigencies of the natives living in his Presidency he will most heartily ewk on one side any representations which are made to him. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of Sir Stafford Northcote, to wish him all health and strength to succeed in the arduous duties which await him, and to express the hope that when he has finished his career of office he will return with a record of administration not only credible to himself but one which will permanently endear his name to the people of Bombay as a wise, a firm and a beneficient ruler. (Cheers).

LORD STAFFORD NORTHCOTE REPLIES.

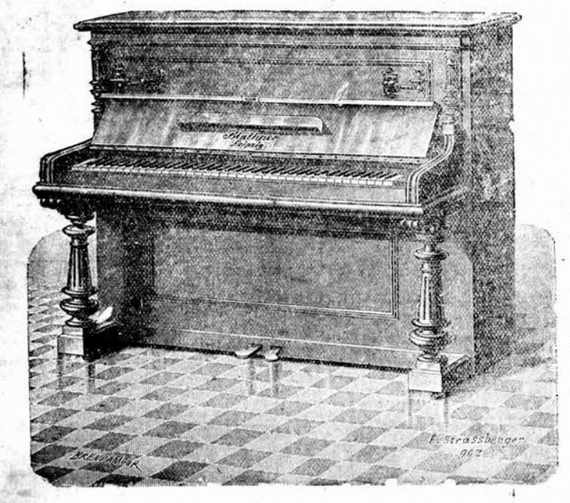
The reply of the Governor elect was as follows:—

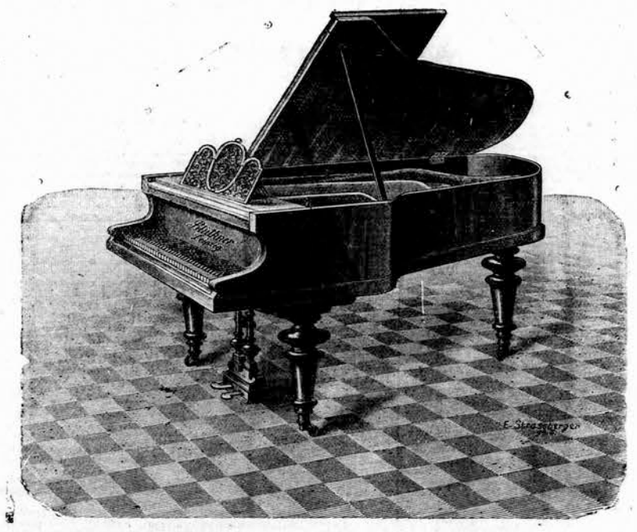
Lord Northbrook, my Lords and Gentlemen,—My first pleasant duty is to return my most cordial thanks to Lord George Hamilton for the far too kindly terms in which he has proposed this toast and to you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have accepted it. And may I say how profoundly thankful I was with the kindly reference which Lord George Hamilton made to his old colleague, my late father, and to you, gentlemen, for the way in which you showed you still honoured the memory of one who indeed spent his days in your service. I am indeed highly honoured to-night, to see around me so many men who as Lord George Hamilton has said, have already in various capacities rendered such distinguished services to our greatest Dependency collected here to wish me God-speed on the task which is impending before me. And may I add how much my gratification is increased by also seeing in this room so many native gentlemen associated with those distinguished Europeans. May it prove to be a good omen of those good relationships which I confidently trust and expect to find existing between Europeans and natives in the Bombay Presidency, and which will be alike my pleasure and my duty to do all that lies in my power to cherish and promote. You, my lord, have appealed to me in my new position to turn a sympathetic ear to those appeals which you augur will be made to me from many quarters of the Presidency, and I assure you I will assure your Lordship and this company that it will be part and a regular part of my duty on all occasions to do so. (Cheers). As Lord George Hamilton has said, never was there a time when a more absolutely necessary that Europeans and natives should stand shoulder to shoulder together to combat these terrible ravages of plague and of famine to which he has alluded and to which you, my lord, have referred, and alas! have devastated so large by both the Bombay Presidency and the adjoining native states. You, my Lord, have spoken, and in terms which everybody here must appreciate of the noble work which you have performed

THE BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES

FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.





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THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long suspected to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with criminal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 10th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India

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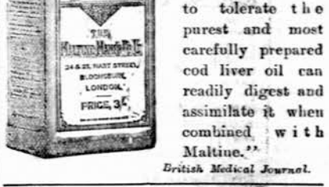
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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Jars—11/- and 22/-

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It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it. And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

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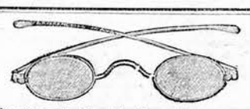

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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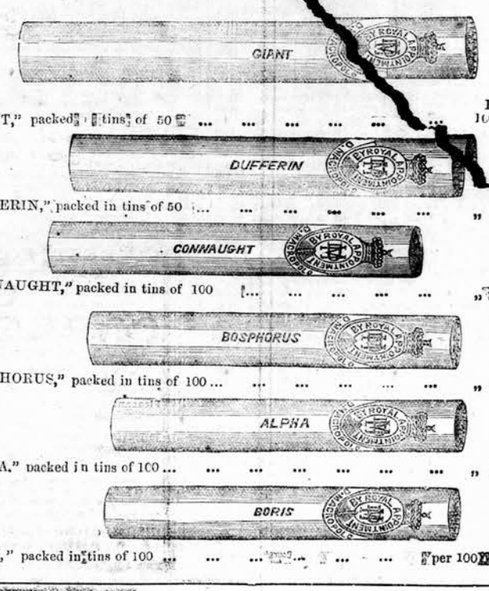

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of its results, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Pamphlets of all Wholesale Agents.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous formulation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions*) qualities. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

. . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

. . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most admirable for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine forms a hygienic and of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

Its peculiarities is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and first rate salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is prejudicial to its renown that the liqueur should bear the name *Medicinal qui non situr.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combatting the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a tonish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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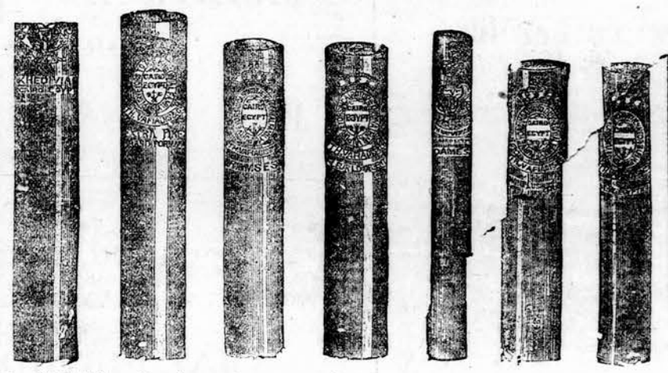

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